

## ANCIENT BATTERY RETIRED AT LAST

V. M. I. Guns Were Fired for  
Last Time at Saturday's  
Anniversary.

USED THERE BY JACKSON

General Nichols Orders That the  
Cannon Hereafter "Rest in  
Sacred Idleness."

In firing the salute last Saturday at Lexington, on the fiftieth anniversary of the death of the great Stonewall Jackson, the historic guns of the Virginia Military Institute performed their last duty. They have been ordered to be dismantled and placed around the Jackson Monument, "to rest but not decay in sacred idleness."

For sixty-three years the battery has been at work. The guns were presented to the institute in 1850 by President Zachary Taylor. One year later, when Jonathan Jackson became connected with the school and used them in instructing the cadet battery.

Headquarters Virginia Military Institute, May 10, 1913.

General Order No. 14:

To-day, the 10th of May, marks the fiftieth anniversary of the death of General Thomas J. Jackson from wounds received on the night of May 21, 1863, in the battle of Chancellorsville.

The great Jackson's connection with this institution commenced March 1, 1851, when he was called from the military service of the United States to fill the chair of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

It ended only with his death and not until through the medium of this corps he had trained a host of soldiers whose names are almost as imperishable as his own. The names of Mahone, Rodes, Colston, Walker, Lane, Munford, Crutchfield, Baldwin, Carter, Latimer, Chew, Thompson and those of many of their companions are inscribed on the tablet of history with that of "Stonewall" Jackson.

While on the staff of the Virginia Military Institute, Major Jackson, besides being a professor, was instructor of artillery, and in that capacity, a calling most congenial to the retired army officer, whose service with the guns had already won him fame in Mexico, he trained the very backbone of the Army of Northern Virginia, over 500 of the officers of which were his former pupils in the art of war.

The Cadet Battery.

The artillery of that army, which, in the words of many, was the most distinguished arm of the Confederate service, owes its efficiency not only to the present, but to the past. The battery now salute, to the cadet battery which you now salute. These guns were presented in 1850 to the institute by no less a personage than General Zachary Taylor, President of the United States, as a testimonial of his admiration for the corps of cadets which served as his personal escort at the laying of the corner stone of the Washington Arsenal in Richmond, used by Jackson for purposes of instruction for a period of seven years, they comprised the original armament of the Rockbridge Artillery in 1861, in which our present treasurer, Colonel William T. Paogee, served first as a lieutenant, then as its captain. It was one of these pieces that fired the first hostile Confederate shot in the Valley of Virginia, at Haysville, on June 8, 1861. It was this battery which rendered the comparatively obscure Jackson won the immortal epithet of "Stonewall." From the line two of its pieces are missing—one served as a howitzer, a point of duty which it has held for nearly half a century; the other lies in the depths of the Potomac, where it was cast to prevent its capture on the retreat from Sharpsburg.

On June 10, 1864, almost three years to the day after this battery opened hostilities in Virginia, it was captured by our walls by Major-General David H. Hunter, and taken to Washington, where, in 1866, it was handsomely refitted and remounted, and thence returned to the institute by Secretary Stanton, at the instance of the then superintendent, Major-General Francis H. Smith, and General Thomas T. Munford.

Guns Excused at Last.

These guns are no longer suited to the progress of the modern era. Venerable with age and honorable service, they, like their former commander, have been, should be tenderly placed at rest. For sixty-three years they have never

## STEINWAY Piano AT REDUCED PRICE

It is not every day that you have the opportunity of purchasing a STEINWAY at reduced price. Even though this instrument is second-hand, it is in perfect condition, and the mere fact of it being a STEINWAY is a guarantee of its value.

The piano on sale is upright style, ebonized case; the cost, \$380  
A SMALL CASH DEPOSIT AND SMALL PAYMENTS.

It will be sold to the first comer.

Walter D. Moses & Co.

103 East Broad Street

Oldest Music House in Virginia and North Carolina.

## ANCIENT SHANTIES MUST COME DOWN

Board of Appeal Sustains Inspector Butler's Decision on Broad Street Structures.

The Board of Public Safety yesterday unanimously sustained the decision of Building Inspector Butler in regard to the shanties at the north-west corner of Ninth and Broad Streets. The houses were stated to be in an extreme state of dilapidation and in an extreme state of danger to the public, and to be dangerous for occupancy and a menace to the public.

Building Inspector Butler refused to approve a general plan for repairs, acting under a clause in the building code which prohibits such repairs to frame buildings in the brick district where the repairs exceed half the value of the structure exclusive of foundations, and in this decision Mr. Butler was yesterday sustained.

The owners, Charles D. Hablston and C. Johnson, are left with no alternative but to remove them from the lot, notwithstanding a favorable decision of the Police Justice, who ordered the houses repaired, and declined to order them vacated pending alterations, notwithstanding the fact that the building inspector and his deputies testified both in the Police Court and before the Board of Public Safety that the rear portion of the house was resting on old barrels.

The Police Justice called in City Engineer Bolling as an expert witness, but after he had examined the premises, he was never given an opportunity to testify in the Police Court, as the case was several times continued at the request of Attorney Gilbert K. Pollock. Mr. Bolling's written report bears out the opinion of the Building Inspector, and adds that the barrels are rotting near the ground, and that both buildings are out of plumb and dangerous.

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## EDUCATION BOARD TO DELAY ELECTION

Contested Division Superintendent-  
encies to Be Filled at  
Later Meeting.

The State Board of Education, which meets at 10 o'clock this morning in its assembly room in the Capitol for the purpose of electing division school superintendents, will be deprived of the presence of two of its eight voting members, and will probably postpone action on contested appointments until some future meeting. It was announced yesterday by Secretary Ben E. Owen that Governor Mann would not be strong enough to come to the Capitol to-day and sit through hours of work with the education board, and word has been received that Colonel Henry C. Peard, of the Virginia Military Institute, is ill.

It is generally understood that the board will defer action on any weighty business until the Governor and Colonel Ford can be in attendance. However, there are eight uncontested applications for division superintendencies which can be filled at this morning's session. The debated appointments will be allowed to wait over.

Scores of people from all parts of the State are in Richmond in behalf of candidates, preferring not to take the chance that there would be a postponement. Many of them are men who are or have been prominent in public life.

List of Applications.

Up until yesterday afternoon the following applications for division superintendencies had been received and filed in the office of John H. Chesterman, secretary of the board:

Accomac—G. G. Joyner.

Albemarle—Howard M. McManaway.

Alexandria City—W. Sweeney.

Alexandria County—W. T. Hodges.

Alleghany—J. G. Jeter.

Amelia and Nottoway—C. B. Bowry.

Amherst—E. C. Campbell, J. Walter Kenney, C. L. Scott, George M. Claiborne.

Appomattox—J. Lindsay Crawley, N. R. Appomattox, Robert C. Hubbard.

Augusta—F. M. Somerville.

Bath and Highland—Robert Sterret, Bedford—C. M. Abbott, Herman Blankenship.

Bland—F. M. Radford, Frank L. Dugan.

Botetourt—Cary Breckinridge, O. L. Huffman, R. E. Layman, Francis Simmons, D. M. Eller.

Bristol—F. R. Fitzpatrick.

Buckingham—W. B. Valentine, R. E. Chambliss.

Buchanan—W. L. Gwibber.

Buckingham—Plummer F. Jones, John A. Twyman.

Buena Vista—J. P. McChesney.

Campbell—D. Maury, Blankenship, W. G. Shackelford, W. L. Garbee.

Caroline—P. M. Mills, John Washington.

Charlottesville—E. M. Cooley.

Charles City, James City and New Kent—W. B. Coggins.

Charlotte—S. P. Laniel.

Charlottesville—James G. Johnson.

Chatham—Dr. J. G. Loving, P. M. Tyler, W. C. Massey.

Clarke—C. G. Massey.

Culpeper—J. M. Beckham, Atwell Somerville, J. B. Loving, R. H. C. Maffett.

Cumberland and Goochland—C. W. Dickinson, Jr.

Danville—Stuart A. Steger, W. H. Wheatley, William A. Anderson.

District—W. O. Deal, W. A. Dyer, I. E. French, M. T. Meade, E. C. Rasmick.

Dinwiddie—Thomas T. Atkinson, Marvin N. Walker, E. C. Powell.

Dorchester—City—N. Miller.

Essex—William G. Rennolds.

Fairfax—

Fluvanna—Thomas H. Shepherd, Harry L. Sneed.

Floyd—Isaac L. Epperley, George W. Willis, W. D. Vaughan, Charles W. Vaughan, E. T. Showalter.

Franklin—H. D. Dillard.

Fredricksburg—M. Lynch.

Giles—Charles A. Brown, R. H. Farrer, J. B. Givens.

Glooucester—A. R. Fox.

Greenson—J. R. Carr, W. S. Hale.

Greene—John N. Miller.

Greensville—Henry McCain.

Halifax—H. J. Watkins.

Hanover—W. D. Bremner, D. I. Leadbetter.

Henry—Edmund P. Davis, J. R. Gregory.

Henrico—A. D. Wright.

Isle of Wight—Kenneth Agree, O. W. Johnston, Gavin Rawls.

King William and King and Queen—H. Ragland Eubank, Walter M. Acres, Dr. William Gwathmey.

King William—W. M. Barnhart, Frank W. Lewis, L. M. Robinson.

Lee—Jesse Bottwright, L. M. Robinson.

Loudoun—W. G. Edmondson, H. L. Keen.

Louisiana—Frank T. West.

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